THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1842.

To General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—A Regular Meating of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House on FRIDAY Evening, the 5th of August, 1842, at 8 o'clock.

By order. MORGAN MORGANS, Jr., Assistant GILES M. HILLYER, Chairmen. SAMUEL D. JACKSON, CHARLES K. TAYLOR, Secretaries.

The Democratic Whig General Committee Aug. 2, 1842

Resolved, That the Democratic Whig Electors of the city and county of New-York he requested to meet at the places hereinafter designated, in their respective Wards, on Monday evening, August 8th. at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of chosing five Delegates from each Ward to a County Convention to select thirteen Delegates to represent the City and County of New-York in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 8th day of September next.

on the 8th day of September next.

Resolved, That the Delegates so to be hosen to the County

Resolved, That the Delegatess to be shosen to the County
Convention be requested to meet at the Broadway House
on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The following are the places of meeting:

1st Ward at Tresher's Broad street Hotel.
2d " Jones's Second, Ward Hotel.
3d " No. 201 Washington street.
4th " Shaksnears Hotel. Shakspeare Hotel. Marion House, 165 Chapel street.

Monroe Hall. Franklin Hotel. Howard House. Northern Exchange, Bleecker street. Columbian Hall.

23 Avenue D.
such place as Ward Committee shall designate.
No. 5 Sheriff street. No. 3 Sherin street.

Broadway House.

Constitution Hall.

Hazleton's, Sixth Avenue.

Henry Clay House, Avenue A.

order, ELLIS POTTER, Chairman.

J. H. HOBART HAWS, EDWARD E. COWLES, Secretaries.

To George Brown is informed that we cannot speak of other men's private business in the public way he speaks of For Mr. Clay and the Compromise

Act, Literary Notices, Tobacco Duties, &c. see First Page. For Long Life, and the Atlantic Steam Navigation, see Last Page.

MY We ask especial attention to the history of Mr. Clay's course on the Compromise Act, on our First Page.

Affairs at Washington.

We congratulate the Country on the decisive vote by which the LAND DISTRIBUTION was on Tuesday sustained in the Senate: 26 to 22; a clear majority of the whole Senate on the right side, and both absentees Whigs, who did not wish the Distribution defeated. So it is settled that the Tariff passes the Senate substantially, and we trust exactly, as it passed the House.

And now mark the course which is taken on this important subject in and out of Congress .-The Loco-Focos every where proclaim that the bill will certainly be vetoed by President Tyler, and they abuse the Whigs for protracting the Session of Congress. But who is protracting it ?-Who wastes days and weeks in pressing amendments which they know cannot be carried, to a bill which they say cannot at any rate become a law Who persists in wearing out day after day in this profitless manner, and, after the Senate has decided to pass the bill as it is, demands an adjournment, in order to prepare and offer 'several hundred' more amendments? We entreat the Country to MARK THE MEN who thus factiously obstruc the progress of business, increase the expense of the Session, and prolong the distresses of the

"All the patronage in the City cannot do more than cover the loss on a strictly political paper."

[Union of yesterday.

Major, that is not the fair thing! 'All the patronage!' Of course, the Express and the Commercial must go ashore; but do you mean to take the test from the mouth of the Herald also Be reasonable, man, and if you are the last convert to Tylerism, don't clutch every thing. The eleventh hour man had his penny, but you want to snatch the purse and leave the rest without a stiver. There are elder if not better laborers in that vineyard than you, and dirty work they have done there; and we won't stand by and see them treated in this way. Have a conscience, if you are of the house of Shylock.

Clay's Speeches.

Mr. J. B. Swain has published No. I. of his serial edition of 'THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY,' containing a brief Introduction, with the early Speeches of Mr. C. 'On the Line of the Perdido,' 1810; 'On Arming for War with England,' 1811; 'On the New Army Bill,' 1813. and 'On the Increase of the Navy,' (in part.) Each is prefaced with a brief note explaining the questions presented and the circumstances under which it was delivered. The number contains 48 large and fair ectavo pages, and is sold at 121 cents, so that all the Speeches of Mr. Clay, with an original Life and annotations, a life-like Portrait and two steel engravings of his Birthplace, Hanover, Va. and his present residence, Ashland, Ky. will be completed in about 800 to 1,000 pages, forming two ample octavos, and costing its subscribers at most \$24. We presume this work will be eagerly sought and widely circulated by the many admirers and friends of Henry Clay, of the Republican policy, and the great measures with which he has been identified, and we are confident that nothing can be better calculated to dispel the unjust prejudices and refute the groundless calumnies to which he has so long been subjected.

Mr. D. Mallory is preparing a more superb and costly edition of Mr. Clay's Life and Speeches, which will also be published in this City. We see no reason for rivalry or jealousy between the two. There are very many to whom the difference in cost is no object, while splendor is, and who will not be bothered with a work in numbers; these will prefer Mr. Mallory's: while there are thousands who cannot well pay \$5 even for a work they prize so highly, and who will prefer the Speeches in numbers, so as to read them as they fall from the press; these will take Mr. Swain's, and would not buy the other. We bespeak for each a generous patronage, and doubt not it will be heartily accorded.

WILLIAM HEMPHILL JONES has been nominated for Congress by the Loco-Focos of Dela-

BF PETER SHARPE, for many years an honored and worthy citizen of the Second Ward, Alderman, Member of Assembly, &c. of the old Republican and modern Whig school, died on Wednesday, aged 64.

The Madison Express, neutral, has hoisted the flag of HENRY CLAY, with John Davis for Vice President.

The Whig Young Men of CATTARAUGUS County have, for the first time, called a Mass Convention. It will be held at Ellicottsville on the

IF A new cheap daily paper has been started at Buffalo, entitled the Morning Gazette. Although it professes neutrality, it cannot help alluding to the futility of Mr. Tyler's attempts to create a third political party.

The New-England Society of Augusta, Ga. have erected a handsome monument to the memory of Samuel Hale, born in New-Hartford, Conn. but for eleven years Chief Magistrate of Augusta, to the improvement of which he devoted his time and best energies.

Repudiation-American Credit.

The Baltimore Sun does not quite understand our hostility to American Credit abroad. We are as decidedly hostile to Mercantile as to what The Sun calls 'Isternal Improvement' Credit in Europe, and fervently hope both are at an end. If we were to discriminate, we should give a most decided preference to the latter, because if we run in debt Ten or Twenty M" ons for a Canal or a Railread, we have 'value received' to show for it; there is the debt on one hand, but the Improvement on the other, and a fair chance that the latter is fully equal to the former. But if we run in debt \$10,000,000 for Foreign Goods this year, and next year \$5,000,000, and the next \$20,000,000, and do not construct Internal Improvements to correspond, we are just so much poorer than we should have been in the absence of Foreign Credit. This is a he nely way of stating the grounds of our hostility to Mercantile Credit abroad, but The Sun will understand them. We do not desire Foreign Credit, because we hold

our Country, with its fertile soil, industrious and ingenious people, unequaled facilities of intercommunication and comparative exemption from public burthens, abundently able to pay for all she should purchase from others. We hold that, with a proper adjustment of our Tariff, so as to foster into activity and vigor the Silk Culture, and to secure the Manufacture on our own soil of all those articles which may as well (that is, with as little labor) be made here as elsewhere, we should inevitably export annually to the full commercial value of our Imports, and something over. If we did this, we could not possibly need Foreign Credit, no matter how many Canals and Railroads we might construct. For example: we desire to see Five Millions per annum expended in this State on Internal Improvements for three years to come. 'Well,' says an inquirer, must not the State borrow a good part of the money?' We answer, admit it, and still we deny any necessity of borrowing abroad. The Labor now unemployed, and anxious to be employed, in our own State, would earn the whole sum. Put up the Tariff, set the wheels and spindles, mills and manufactories, under full headway, give our Farmers a good market for their Grain and our Merchants for their Goods, and there would be money enough to lend within our own State, and no need of going to Europe for a dollar. In other words, the Labor now unemployed in this State would build a Railroad of two hundred miles every year, and, if rightly directed, add largely to the comforts of all classes and the permanent, productive wealth of the Country.

The Sun will therefore be good enough to understand that, while we are in favor of 'The Credit System,' rightly constituted and understood, and in favor also of Public Credit, under proper safeguards and limitations, we are averse to Foreign Credit, whether Public or Mercantile, earnestly believing that this Country cannot need it in peace, and can do much better without it. It is a mar velous fact, if a fact, that our Seventeen Millions of active, hardy, industrious People, so few of them above the necessity or without the ability to labor, need to be running in debt continually to the subjects of the worn-out monarchies of Europe, who are taxed to support immense Standing Armie, and decimated to fill their ranks; who are saddled with the support of splendid Governments. profligate Aristocracies and grinding Church Establishments. For whatever we must buy of this impoverished population, we must be able to pay

But we are further averse to Foreign Credit because melancholy experience has convinced us hat a large portion of our People do not posse sufficient moral honesty to induce them to make sacrifices to pay a debt due to foreigners when it seems easy to neglect it. Ever since the issue of hat most pestiferous and jacobinical document, the Veto Message of Gen. Jackson on the Bank bill of 1832, it has been rather popular to hate and cheat those foreig are who have trusted us. The barefaced Repulation of Mississippi and Michigan, with the close approach to it of Isdiana, Illinois, and we fear we must add Pennsylvania, is the natural fruit of the doctrines there set forth. The argur ents advanced in favor of swindling Foreign Authors by denying them Copyright are of the same pattern. Now, as we do most undoubtingly believe that those things always cost most which we undertake to get without equivalent, we consider it not only a dictate of Morality, but of simple Economy, to oppose all further running in debt to Foreigners until our People shall have learned more vitally that Honesty is the only sound Policy.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Official Canvass of the votes cast for Member of Congress at the late Special Election in the Norfolk District, gives the following result:

For Ezra Williamson, (Loco)2,494 Samuel G. Goodrich, (Whig) ... 2,460 " William Jackson, (W. Abol.) ... 836

No Election, and no time fixed for a new trial. PENNSYLVANIA .- A State Committee of the friends of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN as a candidate for next President have issued an animating Address and called a State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 8th day of January next.

The Whigs of Dauphin County have nominated Alexander Ramsey for Congress, Henry Balsbach and John C. Harper for Assembly, with a full

Judge Geo. W. Barton, President of the Philadelphia Court of General Sessions, has resigned, to take effect Jan. 1st. He was a smart young lawyer of Lancaster, until, on Gov. Porter's accession, he was made Attorney General.

Iowa .- An Election for Legislative and County Officers was held in this Territory on Monday last. No returns yet, of course. At this election, the People will decide to held or not to hold a Convention to frame a State Constitution.

The steam ferry beat Shackaquen was burnt at Burlington on the 15th ult. Fire set by an incendiary. A new steamboat was launched at Augusta on Skunk River on the 26th ult.

A man has been through the Territory in search of a Tyler man. Returned non est.

There was a daring burglary at Burlington on the 15th, and a Soda Fountain has been set up there. Civilization is thus on its conquering march Westward.

Dr. Bennett, the late Mormon General and Mayor of the holy city of Nauvoo, in disclosing the revelations of the 'Prophet' Smith, winds up one of his chapters with the following precious

" If Joe Smith is not destined for the devil, all I can say is, that the duties of a devil have not been clearly understood."

Among the late arrivals at Saratoga Springs we observe the name of J. Wood, Jr., Astoria. Oregon Territory-

Baltimore ovsters, fresh as when first taken, are advertised for sale in Burlington, Iowa TerA Poor Trick-Naturalization.

For fourteen years up to 1841 the party of Jackson and Van Buren has borne sway in Congress. During all this time that party never attempted to reduce the term of five years' residence prior to Naturalization required by law of immirants from Foreign Countries; during the whole ne neither Jackson nor Van Buren ever recommended any such curtailment of the term of probation. But at length the Whigs have a majority; and now Mr. Walker of Mississippi introduces at the heel of the Session a bill to reduce the term of residence before Naturalization from five to two years, when there is no hope that such a measure could be carried through, even if Congress were favorable; and because the Whigs will net consent to pile this upon the mass of business which must inevitably lie over at the adjournment, the Globe and Argus assail us as hostile to Foreigners. &c. &c. This is undoubtedly just what the move was made for. But is it not too barefaced? Where have Mr. Walker and his allies been asleep

these dozen years? For our own part, we do not place these gentle men before ourselves in an earnest and steadfast desire to treat justly and kindly all who choose this Country as a home; we would welcome and cherish them as brothers; but we believe the proposed curtailment of the term of probation now equired would be a damage to the Country and a blighting curse to the immigrants themselves .-They are now plunged in our Political strifes and recriminations quite early enough for their own good or ours-very many of them before they can read, and not a few before they can speak the language of the Country. The Right of Suffrage is not a weapon to be wielded or a privilege to be enjoyed, but a high and solemn duty to be performed with intelligence and uprightness for the Public Good. We do not believe the more virtuons portion of the immigrants desire any such legislation as Mr. Walker proposes.

BULWER'S NOVELS, FOUR FOR A DOLLAR .-The Brothers Harper announce their intention to publish a 'Library of Select Novels,' including those of Bulwer and James, the two great English novelists of the day, and such others, native and foreign, as are really worth preserving, at 25 cents a volume! each volume to contain a novel complete. We have the first volume before us, containing ' Pelham.' It is neatly and handsomely got up, in octavo form, with double columnstype good and fair, paper excellent. A new novel by Bulwer, "The Last of the Barons," will soon world. This is cheaper as well as neater than even the cheap Boston edition of Scott's Novels. We do not doubt, now that the Messrs. Harpers have fallen into the newest popular current, that their command of first copies in England and other facilities will enable them to take the lead

THE BRITISH CHRONICLE, a new weekly quarto, at \$3 per annum, was issued in this city last Saturday by P. Brown. It is of course de voted to European Intelligence, but liberal in its politics-its respected senior, the Albion, being

Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art, No. III., has just been issued by Wiley & Putnam. Price 25 cents, and richly worth double that. It is a real treasury of practical

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON, No. 97 'Essays on Sound and Hearing') is just published by I. Post, 88 Bowery.

WHEAT, &c. IN MICHIGAN .- A correspondent in West Bloomfield, Oakland Co. writes us on the 29th that they are in the midst of the Wheat Harvest thereabouts, and that the yield, though considerably diminished by rust, will be a large average. Weather fair but hot. One week more such will complete the Wheat harvest. The Flour will be sent to market in better barrels and in better order than last year. The People, whether Whig or not, are all in favor of a Protective Turiff. How could they rationally be otherwise?

ICF Gen. Bennett has another letter in the Sangamo Journal, in which he apologizes for not making earlier disclosures, saying that he came out as soon as he had all the facts in his possession, and that a premature expose would have been worse than nothing. He declares that most of the Mor mons would " do, say, and swear to any thing that Joe Smith directed." and that most of them are liars, thieves, robbers, murderers, and every thing that is vile, low and groveling."

The Grand Jury, Jonathan Thompson, fore man, came into Court yesterday morning, and reported that they had found four true bills of indictment for perjury against Anthony L. Frosch, in swearing in certain entries in the Custom-House. This is the case in which the Collector made a seizure some weeks since.

IF Captain Stockton has had constructed a ing one hundred and twelve pounds. It was tested Wednesday at the Philadelphia Navy Yard .-The largest charge of powder used was fifty-five pounds.

The salary of the Mayor of New-Orleans is \$6000; that of the Mayor of Hartford, Conn.

RHODE ISLAND. - The Providence Evening Chronicle, which has pursued a liberal and candid

We are more and more satisfied, every day, that the original and honest portion of the so called Suffrage party (embracing quite a large and respectable number of mechanics, tradesmen, &c.,) are peaceably and quietly awaiting the action of the new set of delegates to be soon elected, to form a new Constitution, and that they are using their influence to quiet and calm the public mind.

If the few neighboring radical prints (and it seems it is from this class all the trouble springs) would refrain from daily publishing articles calculated to inflame, agitate and disturb the public mind, all would be well. The few bad and wicked spirits now in the State, we can control and keep under.

We can conceive of no earthly purpose to keep up such a malignant warfare as the prints alluded to seem bent upon, unless it is to operate on some approaching election.

They are in error if they suppose the "Domocratic" or liberal party (as it is sometimes de- ill health. nominated) in this State, favor their proceeding. We are satisfied that throughout the State, the Democratic party is decidedly and strongly in the majority on the side of sustaining the present Government and the existing laws. In this city, more than three fourths of the entire party are arranged on the same side. All of the most powerful and influential leaders of that party, at the onset, publicly proclaimed their strong aversion to the using a large quantity of sugar-box shooks, shingles. of force. The great Democratic principle, as al- clapboards, &c., was destroyed by fire on Sunday ways expounded by its distinguished leaders, is, that Democracy is a "Government of Laws;" overthrow that principle and you merge, at once, into the labyrinths of doubt and uncertainty, and become the prey to contending factions and open of Flour is \$4 per barrel. Barley is 35 cents per

The Philadelphia Riots.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, 41 P. M. MR. EDITOR: The blackened walls of the Hall and the Church, with the work of destruction exhibited in the shattered dwellings in the neighborhood of Small, Bedford, St. Mary's, and other streets and alleys occupied principally by blacks, present a melancholy exhibition. Scenes so revolting naturally excite great curiosity, and throughout the day the crowds thronging about the ruins were immense. Although by far the larger portion were drawn to the spot from mere curiosity, there were not wanting those who made no concealment of their intention to work vengeance on the blacks. These threats, and the indications manifested in various quarters, with the successful violence displayed against the Sheriff's posse, on the Schuylkill, fully warranted the warlike preparations which were resolved upon.

Fortunately there was no occasion for hostilities. The crowds, finding no access to the ground and no probability of further outrage, gradually dispersed, and before midnight the indications were so favorable that the Mayor dismissed a portion of his force. The military still continued at hand in case their services should have been required.

Had the Firemen of Philadelphia-proverbial for occasional differences among themselves, but always prompt and efficient in the discharge of their public duties-attempted to save the African Hall and the Church from the devouring flames, the passions of a brutal and excited mob would have been at once turned upon them, as was distinctly threatened. A general and desperate fight would have, of course, ensued, in which the Firemen would have been forced to leave their engines, suffering the conflagration to spread at its leisure, while they did battle in their own defence- As it was they confined the flames to the especial objects of excitement, and by their forbearance and energy subsequently kept the rioters at bay.

A one story brick edifice in Bedford-street, from which the procession started on Monday morning, having been pronounced to be a dangerous nuisance, from its shattered condition, by our Grand Jury, has been ordered to be forthwith pulled

John Tyler-Henry Clay-Daniel Webster Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1342. I have never known such despondency as at this moment possesses every one The Whig party anxious to discharge their duty, are thwarted by an accidental incumbent, who either from a natural obliquity of intellect or the miserable vanity that he appear as a volume of this Library. So goes the can, by punishing the whole country, arouse them into his support for the succession, is spreading distress like a pestilence over the whole country. I have just seen a gentleman from Cincinnati, Ohio who informed me he saw some pork hams sold in that city last week, at three-fourths of a cent per pound, wheat at 45 cents per bushel, eggs at 75 cents per bushel; and he gave it as his deliberate opinion wheat would sell at 35, if not at 30 cents the bushel. Amidst a calamity so intense as this state of things must produce, the patriot must stand amazed and confounded at the inscrutable ways of that Providence which removed the lamented Harrison, that that nameless nondescript of a Virginian abstractionist might tyrannize over that people. But so it is, and we must submit. One thing however is encouraging to them, that every day is adding both here and throughout the West and South to the growing popularity and power of Mr. CLAY, and the country are becoming impatient for the opportunity to alevate him to the Presidency. and redeem the country by carrying out his welldefined and salutary measures of relief. Webster will soon retire and take his stand in the ranks of the Whig party. Shall he do so, as I doubt not he will, with right feelings, and a firm determination to dismiss every consideration but that which points to his country's good, we may then bid defiance to opposition, and every honest man will do him that justice his great services demand.

Yours, in haste,

IF A breach in the Erie Canal occurred on Monday at Fort Herkimer. The water undermined both arches of a double culvert. The time it would take to repair it is uncertain.

IF Did it ever occur to the Courier and En mirer that it is neither in good taste nor true to say so much about Mr. CLAY being cheated at the Harrisburg Convention in 1839? That Convention was composed of as intelligent and patriotic men as ever assembled for a like purpose in this country. The nomination for the Presidency made by them was the result of a long and anxious de liberation, and the result of the election showed they acted wisely. To charge them with cheating is grossly unjust, and in our opinion is not exactly the best mode of advancing the cause which the Courier, in common with a very large pertion of the Whig party, has at heart. The eyes of the country are turning with hope and trusting confidence to HENRY CLAY, and we firmly believe that, if not ruined by the inconsiderate, blind zeal o those who affect to be his peculiar, exclusive friends, he will be the next President of the United States. But if ever man had occasion to say, Save me from my friends,' it is the great Ken wrought iron cannon, that will throw a ball weigh- tuckizu. The course pursued by the Courier and some other papers in the large eastern cities, may perhaps have a beneficial influence upon the Ward meetings and elections in their respective localities, but we assure them in all frankness and respect, as one who is a humble laborer with them in the same great cause, that it is not the best way to come and that cause to popular favor throughout Buffalo Commercial. the country.

COAL IN AUGUSTA .- We have seen Mr. Porter and conversed with him in relation to the Bitumihous Coal which has been found on his land. It course through all the recent troubles, thus speaks was found eight feet below the surface, instead of which, on the top, was broken up and loose, and after that unbroken for about six feet; after descending about eight feet, he came to the coal .found before he reached this depth. He has tried some ten er twelve bushels of the coal which he took from the place where he was digging, which burned freely; and, from appearances, he thinks the prospect is, that there is still better quality below. He intends soon to make a thorough examination, and, if he succeeds, a mine of wealth will be opened to this region. It is a fact worthy of notice that there has never has been found, before this, any slate rock in this section, as Mr. Porter informs us. As soon as Mr. Porter makes his examination, we shall give the result to our Roman Citizen.

> IF M. de Bacourt, Minister of France, left this city on Sunday last, to embark, on a visit of leave for his own country, induced by continued

The Chevalier Adrian Martini, for the last ten years Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Holland, having been appointed by his Sovereign to reside at the Court of Denmark, has left the city on his return to Europe. [Nat Intel.

The steam saw mill owned by Messrs. Clark & Stinson, in Wiscasset, Me., together with night last. Loss \$15,000-no insurance.

CP Wheat is now selling at the Zanesville mills for 60 cents per bushel; and we believe the price [Zanesvile G. zette. BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 8. The work of incendiarism is most successfully carried on in this city. I have just returned from a journey in the country, and learn that for almost every night for a week past there have keen fires and early this morning the city was again startled by the cry of another. This proved to be the car penter's shop of James Curley, an extensive builder, situated in the rear of the houses on Mulberry and Park-streets.

When the alarm was first given the shop was already in flames, and, being filled with lumber, the fire extended with great rapidity, burning two of a row of three story brick buildings on Mulberry-street, near the north-east corner of Parkstreet, the property of W. G. Reed, Esq. In the carpenter's shop was a large quantity of workdoors, windows, &c., prepared for the new Ger man Catholic Church, now in the course of being erected at the corner of Saratoga and Park-streets on the site of old St. John's Church. The houseof Mr. Reed, I suppose, are insured; but on whom the loss of the lumber in the carpenter's shop falls, I do not know.

Revenue Bill-Tea and Coffee-Re-organ iztaion of the Army, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3, In Senate, to-day, a communication was received from the Treasury Department stating the amount of annual appropriations since 1825, for private claims, as follows: 1836, \$155,885; '37 \$101.235; '38, \$268.105; '39, \$173,459; '40. \$74,722; '41, \$218,156, making a total for the vears of \$991,565.

The Revenue bill was taken up, the section un der consideration being that imposing a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on unmanufactured wool of the value of seven cents per 1b. or under, at the last place of exportation; which Mr. BENTON had moved to amend by striking out seven (the value per lb.) and inserting five cents.

The amendment was rejected, Yeas 15; Nays 26. Mr. Preston moved to increase the duty from five to twenty per cent. ad valorem; rejected-Yeas 17; Nays 25.

Mr. McRoberts moved an amendment to in clude tea and coffee among the free articles (on which, although the section imposing a duty specifically was stricken out, the House imposed duty of twenty per cent including them in the list of non-enumerated articles.) Mr. ALLEN, with his usual violence, opposed

and denounced the bill as "misshapen, incomolete, monstrous," as passed by the gug in the House and supported by the votes of sixty members who had been condemned and whose constituents would not sanction them, &c. &c. The questions were taken separately on making

tea and coffee free articles, and decided in th negative by similar votes as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton. King, Linn, McRoberts, Sevier, Smith of Ct., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Wright, Woodbury, Young—20.

NAYS—Messis, Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangun, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Ia, Sprague, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—27.

So a duty of twenty par cart, ad valorous is in So a duty of twenty per cent, ad valorem is im-

osed on these articles. Messrs. WRIGHT, RIVES, WOODBURY and BENron offered various amendments, (the two latter gentlemen proposing them in great numbers) all

of which were rejected by decided votes. But one or two amendments have been made to the Mr. BENTON gave notice that he had many more amendments to offer, which would consume

much time. On his motion, the Senate adjourned

In the House, after some unsuccessful attempts to take up other business, the bill to reorganize the Army was taken up in Committee of the Whole on he Union (Mr. FESSENDEN of Me. in the Chair.) Mr. Mason of Ohio mov I an amendment to disband the regiment of dragoons established by the law of 1836, on the 1st of October next. After some debate, this was adopted. Yeas 68, Nays 55.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON offered a substitute for the bill repealing the law of 1833 for the increase of the Army, disbanding the 2d regiment of dragoons and the 8th of infantry, and authorizing the President to organize a regiment of mounted riflemen from the forces thus disbar ? d, &c. &c. The substitute proposed to reduce the Army nearly to the

standard of 1821. This was debated till three o'clock (the hour fixed to commence action) by Messrs. CAVE JOHNsen, ADAMS, and REYNOLDS in support, and by Messrs. GRANGER, PENDLETON and BLACK in opposition, and by others. The amendment was reected-not receiving but about 30 votes in its

The bill was reported to the House, and Mr. Johnson, smarting under the discomfiture of his proposition, moved to lay the bill on the table .-This was rejected-finding, however, from both extremes-those opposed to any reduction and those in favor of the greatest reduction of the army-more favor than the other.

The bill was ordered printed and without farther action thereon the House adjourned. [Mr. BARNARD yesterday reported from the committee on the Judiciary a bill authorising the Clerk of the District Court of the Northern District of New-York to employ a Deputy to reside in Auburn. The bill was rend a third time and

AROUS.

How to CURE THE BITE OF A RATTLE-SNAKE .- As this is the season of the year when accidents frequently happen from the bite of Rattlesnakes and other venomous serpents, it may not be amiss to offer a few remarks in regard to the

In the first place-when a person is bitten, a crucial incision should be made with some sharp nstrument over the wound, and the soison should be withdrawn by applying the mouth to the wound. This may be done with safety, for the poison only acts by absorption. In the next place an alkali should be applied. Ammonia or Hartshorn is in his last of the existing state of things in that eighty, as we were first informed. The coal was the best, and if this is not at hand, a strong solufound after passing through a slate formation, tion of Potash or Saleratus should be applied, keeping the wound constantly wet with it.

The virus or poison appears to be acid, and is decomposed by an alkali. This should be applied In the seams of the slate particles of coal were as soon as possible, in order that the poison may be decomposed before being absorbed.

Ammonia should also be taken internally, in deses of tendrops of the Aqua Ammonia or Spirits of Hartshorn, in water, or from ten to twenty grains of the Carbonate, or Salts of Hartshern dissolved in water.

If this mode of treatment should be immediately put in practice, in every instance, very few deaths would ensue, and in most cases but little inconvenience would result from snake bites. Medical aid should be procured as soon as pos sible, but in no instance when a person is bitten,

should the cure be delayed if medical aid is not at hand; for time in su ha case is ever thing. Any person can perform the care by merely sucking the principal part of the poison from the wound, and neutralizing what may remain by means

Sweet oil kas been recommended as an effectual remedy, to be applied to the wound and taken internally; but its effects are doubtful. It may be used when the other remedies cannot be readily

[Jonesvill (Mich.) Expositor. THE CENTERY PLANT-We learn that our enterprising townsman, Bernard Duke, has one of the One Hundred Year Flowering Aloe, Agave Americana, now in the finest state of florescence The flower stem alone is over twenty feet in hight, covered with lateral branches, at the extremity of and along which are thick clusters of flowers. The plant is said to be most imposing

A TERRIFIC SCENE .- A correspondent of the Lancaster Intelligencer states that he was present at a Camp Meeting in the lower end of York co. on Sunday, the 24th ultimo, and that between 11 and 12 o'clock in the evening there was a thunder storm, which, for rain and lightning, and loud thunder, he says he never heard equalled. The lightning struck into the camp, and killed three horses dead on the spot, besides stunning a number of the persons present on the occusion. The scene he describes is one of the most terrific and awful; the shrieks of the women, the neighing of the horses, and the successive peals of thunder, preceded by the most vivid sheets of lightning, made the whole spectacle one of great and awful sublimity. No person was burt.

MENTAL ALIENATION .- Mental alienation, according to the best authorities, appears to occur more frequently in Great Britain than in any other country except Norway, the proportion in England peing one insane person to every 783 inhabitants and in Scotland one in 573, while in Norway the ratio is one maniac in 551 of the population .-Mania seems to increase as man recedes from the warm or southern countries bordering the Mediterranean, and approaches the colder regions of he North. In Italy the scale descends so lew as s give not more than one insane person to ever-3 785 inhabitants.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY .- J. Warren Fabens, Esq. of Salem, has just brought from Cavenne an animal, no specimen of which, according to the New Bedford Mercury, has ever been before in the United States. He bears in Cayenne the name of the Capaid, or River Hog. This specmen is not full grown; he now weighs nearly one nundred pounds, and it is supposed will attain nearly three times that weight. He is a queer ort of fellow, with a rabbit-shaped head, short upright ears, a body covered with brown bristly hair, his four-toed feet webbed, and the toes armed with very decent claws. He lives quite comfortasly on corn and vegetables, and is a quiet and good-natured beast, although in favor of the cold water system, as his amphibious nature keeps him near half his time in that element. He is well worthy the attention of naturalists as a rare curi-IN. Y. Amer.

FANATICISM. - An old lady, named Mary Daidson, recently from Boston, has taken up her abode in the woods, in Kensington, "solitary and alone," where she is patiently waiting for the antiipated developments of 1843. Her object in that etiring from the world is to make preparations or these great events. Some charitable persons found her there, striving to conquer the last remains of her earthly infirmities by abstaining from food. She stated that she had not ate for nine days, that she was in every other respect perfect and had nearly succeeded in this; when she had, she would be wholly given up to spiritual meditation, without an earthly clog or hindrance. She was induced to eat, and thus hindered in her work of preparation, or she would ere this have been freed from all fleshey appetites. [Amesbury Transcript.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR AT ALBANY .- The next Cattle Show and Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society is to be held at Albany on the ast week in September. The premiums that are offered amount to about two thousand dollars, and embrace a great variety of articles. The place where the Fair is to be held is on the grounds adjoinining the new Buli's Head Tayern, Troy read.

SAFETY OF RAILROAD TRAAVLING .- The English papers state that the total number of persons who travelled by railway in Great Britain and Ireland in 1841 was 18,225,226; and the accidents were only as one to 145,963.

HARVEST DRINK .- Mix with five gallons good cool water, half a gallon of molasses, one quart of vinegar and two ounces; powdered ginger. This will make not only a very pleasant beverage, but one highly invigorating and healthful.

A Wipow .- It is stated that during a recent debate in the United States Senate, on certain bills for the relief of the widows of the soldiers of the Revolution, one was presented in behalf of a widow whom would have been entitled to a pension. The Senate acted favorably to the claim, and allowed her the three several pensions required. She is a widow worth having.

The Asiatic Cholera, which raged so fearfully in India ten years ago, and spread from thence nearly over the entire world, has again made its appearance there; and the most fearful accounts are given of its ravages. At Calcutta. Bombay, and in the Deccan this pestilence was raging fearfully; and we have before us in one of the Irish papers, a letter from an officer of the 22d regiment, stationed at Camp Kurrachee, which says that in the course of one month there were buried, from that regiment alone, the band-master, serjeant-major, three sergeants, a hundred and twenty men, twelve women, and twenty children.

A SHOWER OF FISH fell at New-Haven on Sunday, and at the same time Albany was visited with a shower of soft-shelled clams. These facts are well attested. If this sort of manna were to fall regularly, what a blessed relief it would be to the poor: Only one thing more would be needed to give them perfect health and happiness, and that is a copious supply of Dr Peters' famous Medicated Lozenges. This would relieve them from indigestion from overeating, from coughs, colds, worms, and all other diseases. Call at his offices, 459 Broadway, or 125 Fulton-st.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Injustice, perjury and reactery may, perhaps, succeed for once with the public, and borrow for a while from hope a ray and flourishing appearance, but time betrays their weakness, and they fall into ruin themselves. In structures of every kind, the lower part should have the greatest firmness, so the ground sad principles of action shoule be just and true. Thus it is with those persons who have attempted to foist upon the public an article which they endenvor to represent as possessing efficacious medicines ever introduced to the most powerful and efficacious medicines ever introduced to the public—the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters—sold wholesale and retail by Fred. Brown, No. 68 Washington-street, Boston. We have heard a number of our first physicians speak of them in terms of the highest praise; they all agree that it is the best alterative now in use for a debititated system, or for dyspensia or indigestion, weakness at the storage, divines dyspepsia or indigestion, weakness at the stomach, dizings or pains in the head, &c. In fact, they say it should be generally used as a spring medicine. The two articles of which they are principally composed are the pure extract of Tomestees. All those affected with the above aliments should call and tray heatle. and try a bottle.

Sold by the agents, A. B. & D. Sands. Druggists, No. 79 Fulton-street, corner of Gold, and 100 Fulton-street, 25 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—The proprietors submitto the

SARDA'S SARBAPARILLA.—The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Saraparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

"Messrs Sands—Gentlemen: Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved four suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inastimable benefit I have received from the use of your Saraparilla. In the year 1332 I saled find England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the come of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that ham an nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians both in this contry and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristolind Gloucester, tried various specifies, among others a large quantity of Swaniy Parcess where another lasts for the try and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacca, used sulphur baths, &c &c As a last resort I was induced to wrap invself up in tar office ment, keep myself sectuded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless onto In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the Nest York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease sow enveloped my whole body rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself becames most a hurden. A few weeks since I was induced to anyour Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended having spent near \$2000 without obtaining but little relict After using it a short time I found myself better, and may by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than loading the state world. by using it a snort time I found myself better, and assist by using six of eight bottles, casting me less than loads lars, I am well! Yes, I certify and declare to the work that after spending near \$3000 in traveling and dectoring and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cast by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparila; and I now recommend it to all similarly afficied. Those will into the work further particulars will find me at my resident. I now recommend it to all similarly afficted. Thus ing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence yo 27 Warren-street, N Y, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

Propagation and said wheeled a propagation of the residence of the state of the state

Prepared and sold, wholesale and tetall, and for experi-tion, by A B Sands & Co, 273 Broadway, owner of Charl-bers-street. Sold also by A B & D Sands, 79 Fulton, core-Gold, and 77 East Broadway, corner Market. Price \$1.

No PAYMENT UNTIL THE HAIR IS RESTORED-Is the term on which Beal's Hair Restorative is supplied at Guios's Bazaar, No. 173 Broadway. Personal references give at certificates shown as above. N. B. It emanates from a Physician. I Jar is sufficient as a test. Price \$5 per Jul. \$1 per bottle.

in appearance, and will, no doubt, attract thou-Maseum. Phila. Am. Sentinel.